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BARACOA, *September 24, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 2 cases of smallpox have developed in the town within the last few days, presumably brought from Manzanillo. Will report you further developments, if any. All necessary precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of disease.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. T. TRIAY,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HABANA, CUBA, *October 24, 1896.*

SIR: In the following mortuary report for the week ending October 22, which I have the honor of forwarding you to-day, it will be seen that yellow fever continues active among the Spanish soldiers, and smallpox among civilians.

During the week ending October 22, there were 262 deaths in this city, 53 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 145 new cases, 33 were caused by smallpox with 220 new cases approximately, 12 were caused by enteric fever, 10 by so-called pernicious fever, 5 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 7 by dysentery, 10 by enteritis, 4 by pneumonia, and 31 by tuberculosis.

Fifty of the 53 deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals of the city, while the remaining 3 deaths from that disease were among civilians. All of the 33 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HAYTI.

Sanitary report.

GONAIVES, HAYTI, *October 2, 1896.*

SIR: Your dispatch of September 10 has been duly received, and I am glad that no prevailing fever exists in this consular district. The health of this port is perfectly good, although there have been 2 cases of ship fever on board two Norwegian barks, which were in the harbor taking logwood. None of them sailed to America, one was bound for Dunkerque and the other went to Falmouth for orders. Be sure that had any yellow fever appeared in this town that this agency would have immediately informed you of the fact.

Believe me, sir, yours respectfully,

ETHIANT DUPUY,
United States Consular Agent.

JAPAN.

Report on the prevalence of cholera, dysentery, and smallpox.

YOKAHAMA, *September 30, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the usual report of infectious disease in Japan, for period September 24 to September 30, 1896.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of infectious disease in Japan, from September 24 to September 30, 1896.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			56	17	1	
Osaka Fu.....			77	21	1	
Tokyo Fu.....	1		173	(*)	6	
Aichi Ken.....			543	143	1	
Akita Ken.....			200	21		
Awomori Ken.....			20	3		
Chiba Ken.....			81	20		
Fukuoka Ken.....			73	27		
Fukushima Ken.....			4	1		
Gumma Ken.....			479	136		
Hiogo Ken.....			71	23	34	42
Hiroshima Ken.....			203	90		
Ibaraki Ken.....			7	2		
Ishikawa Ken.....			181	64		
Kagoshima Ken.....			104	32		
Kanagawa Ken.....			70	11	6	1
Kochi Ken.....			102	31		
Kumamoto Ken.....			31	8		
Miyazaki Ken.....			33	8		
Nagasaki Ken.....			30	6		
Nara Ken.....			54	16		
Oita Ken.....			99	25		
Oyama Ken.....			227	77		
Okinawa Ken.....			4			
Saga Ken.....			5	5		
Saitama Ken.....			308	61		
Shizuoka Ken.....			171	31		
Shimane Ken.....			490	134		
Tokushima Ken.....			107	32	1	
Tottori Ken.....			93	31		
Toyama Ken.....			38	18		
Yamaguchi Ken.....			87	35		
Yamanashi Ken.....			178	40		
Yehime Ken.....			92	22		
The Hokkaido.....			33	2	3	
Total.....	1		4,524	1,243	53	43

*No report.

SPAIN.

Report on leprosy in the Marquisate of Denia.

DENIA, SPAIN, September 26, 1896.

SIR: The township of Pedreguer for agricultural importance is one of the foremost in the Marquisate of Denia. Situate at the base of a large mountain, it has sanitary and drainable advantages over the plain of Denia in that it is higher. From the sea and plain it is a picturesque looking place, and apparently a cleanly neighborhood. Nevertheless, leprosy has been the scourge of these poor people for a century.

The greater number of the inhabitants are vintagers, and when not engaged in that vocation they devote their time to plaiting palm hats, matting, etc.

This form of leprosy is not a plague, neither is it one of those afflictions that for its character is highly contagious and epidemic, causing rapid and terrible ravages in the population. It is less than that; the process is morbid.

Leprosy as it is here is a morbid state known through all epochs and ages, and described with more or less exactitude. It is sometimes confounded with other skin diseases. It seldom attacks more than one person in a like manner, but the final stages of the disease and its development are about the same in most cases. The face, the arms from the elbows to the finger-tips, and the lower limbs are the parts most frequently affected, presenting numerous tubercles, some hard and